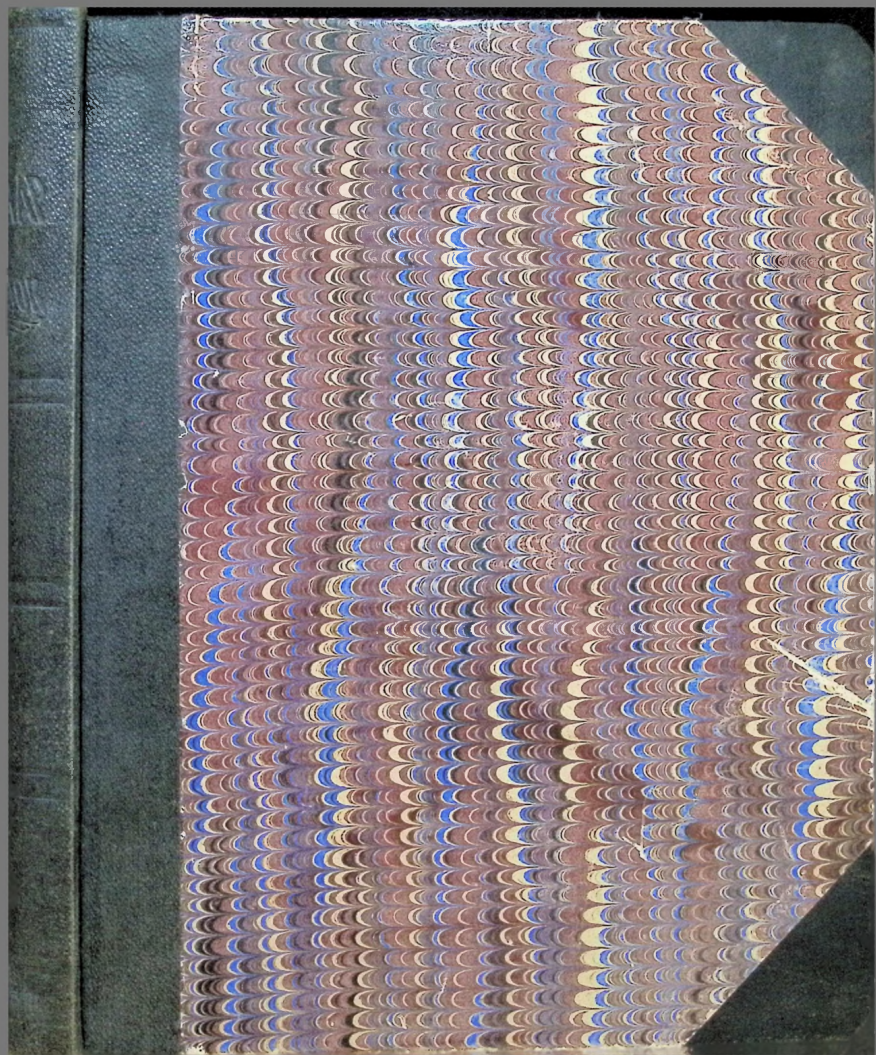




PATENT
1877

TRADE MARK.

MARK TWAIN'S

SCRAP BOOK

REGISTERED PATENT APRIL 23rd 1878

ENGLAND UNITED STATES FRANCE
MAY 16th 1877. JUNE 24th 1873. MAY 18th 1877.
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DIRECTIONS USE BUT LITTLE MOISTURE AND ONLY ON THE GUMMED LINES
PRESS THE SCRAP ON WITHOUT WETTING IT

DAILY EVENING TIMES

Thursday, January 22, 1891.

THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

A Dramatic Gem Seen in the York Institute Theatre.

The opening of York theatre in the Institute block last evening by the Louise Hamilton company, who presented "The Little Detective," was highly successful. The play is a three-act comedy-drama, the theme being interesting, bright and catchy. The company is a first-class one, especially in the male roles, and the whole is brightened by the song and dance of Miss Louise, the little merry-maker who was of course, the favorite of the evening. She is a superb little actress, being but eighteen years of age. She has a very sweet voice and her dancing is exceedingly graceful to say the least. Last evening she assumed five different disguises: that of a servant girl, the old lady, Mrs. Gamage, Sailor Dick, a young dude and Barney O'Brien, the Irish boy, taking each part perfectly.

William Fairbanks the comedian, as Barry Mullinson, was capital, and his acting of high order. Miss Alice Edress, the leading lady, as Stella Reitzdorf, was charming in every way. Mrs. May Wade was very pleasing in her part. In fact it was an excellent company throughout.

The theatre was well filled with a very enthusiastic audience. Tonight Miss Louise Hamilton appears as Polly in a musical comedy of that name, in which she will have ample opportunity to display her varied talents.

The movement of the York Institute to inaugurate a lecture and amusement course, is a commendable one and should have the generous support of the community. Some years ago there was a course of lectures delivered in Saco by local talent; and it was as good a course as was ever listened to. The legal talent of the city contributed largely to it, and it was well patronized. Among the lecturers were R. P. Tapley, E. R. Wiggin, Joseph W. Leland, L. D. Wilkinson and some others, most of whom have passed away.

The York Institute needs money, and this fact is to be kept before the people until the needs are, in a measure at least, met. It would be refreshing to see the hall full Friday night, for once on an admission fee. The hearts of the committee would leap into their throats for gladness.

The York Institute has received a photograph of the late Prof. Agazziz. This institution is growing, but not half as fast as it should. It may not be appreciated now, but the time will come when some generation will have occasion to thank those who so persistently labored for its very life.

The lecture at the York Institute should draw out all who wish an intellectual treat. Rev. Dr. Pepper is well equipped for the lecture and will no doubt give his hearers a great deal to think about. Tickets are on sale at Kendrick's.

There is much indignation in Saco that outside parties should expect or attempt to prevent the city from taking such action as they choose in the matter of granting permission to the horse railroad to erect poles for electric wires. It is conceded that if the objectors would or could show any good reason for their opposition they would largely disarm their critics.

The visit of Rev. J. T. G. Nichols in Saco recalls the fact that he is the only surviving member of Saco's town government of forty-two years ago. The officials that year were as follows: Selectmen, Cotton Bradbury, Nathaniel M. Towle, Nathan Hopkinson; town clerk, Abraham Forsskoll; treasurer John Chadwick; tax collector, Thomas P. Tufts; town agent, Joseph W. Leland; school committee, Rev. J. T. G. Nichols, Dr. John A. Berry, Rev. G. S. Strickland. The town raised that year for all purposes, \$16,744. The population at that time was 4785. There were almost 1000 factory girls boarding in Saco; the York blocks were full, and five hotels were running.

Tickets for the Rev. J. L. Marsh's lecture at the York Institute are on sale at Kendrick's, and as all want to hear it, they must hustle around if they wish to get good seats.

DAILY EVENING TIMES

Friday, March 20, 1891.

AN EMINENT LECTURER.

Rev. Dr. Pepper Talks on Progress at York Institute Hall.

The audience at the talk by Rev. Dr. Pepper last evening was respectable in intelligence, but hardly so in point of numbers. There is something in this fact of which Saco has little reason to congratulate itself. It has been the boast of its citizens that this quiet old town had a great deal of appreciation for that which was refined and intellectual. Last evening gave the citizens an opportunity to show this to some extent. If they desired, besides the object being a benefit for a local affair on which considerable time, thought and money have been bestowed. Then again the scholarly character of the speaker should have drawn out a sufficient number to have filled the little auditorium entirely and at a more remunerative figure. Dr. Pepper's lecture was well worth listening to by anybody. We wish to avoid the two extremes of indiscriminate panegyric and cold approval, and take a middle ground of praise for his effort last evening, which probably took a different turn from what a portion of the audience expected.

The theme selected was one to which no human being could begin to do justice in the space allotted for an evening talk or lecture and much less can the shallow pages of a newspaper do justice to it or him. It is difficult to give a comprehensive impression of the lecture. It unfolded with glowing effects the general progress which had taken place on the earth since the dawn of creation, not selecting any special line or feature, and showed the unanimity there is between this progress and the statements and prophecies of Scripture. The speaker has the charm of high culture and refined tastes, and there was something more in his talk than mere rhetoric or well rounded periods, though neither of these were lacking. Such thoughts as he of-

fered lift the mind out of the domain of merely earthly considerations, and cause them to make a leap across the narrow limits of human experience, to that which is spiritual, demonstrating the spirituality of the universe and thereby the exaltation of humanity, which contains in itself all the forces of the universe. The lecture all the way through dealt with influences too subtle for fleshly perception. We may have a glimpse of them and their effects, but cannot analyze them, or the genius which produced them.

YORK INSTITUTE MATTERS.

Women Admitted to Membership—New Vice President Elected.

The York Institute held its adjourned meeting last night for the purpose of electing a vice president and acting on a matter which has for some time been under consideration, the question of admitting ladies to membership. After considerable discussion on the subject, as to how they should be admitted, it was voted to admit on the same terms as the men. The Institute from this time out will receive a new impetus.

Hon. J. O. Bradbury was elected vice president.

Everybody in York county who has the interests of the Institute at heart, should do what he can to promote the good work it is in of preserving relics, valuable documents, portraits and anything that should be preserved for future generations. It was intimated a long time ago that when the society had a suitable place for storage or deposit contributions would come in rapidly. This prediction has not yet crystallized to any great extent. There must be thousands of relics in York county which ought to be put there with their history while those who are competent to give it are with us. "The dead know not anything" or if they do they are decidedly uncommunicative. Let the living speak and act while they can.

The York Institute will be open one hour before the lecture this evening and it will well repay those who go, to visit the portrait gallery on the third floor, where may be seen several of our old time citizens, but above all to see the portrait of St. Paul, of which mention was made a few days ago in these columns. How such a work could be done with paint and brush is a mystery.

DAILY EVENING TIMES

Saturday, March 28, 1891.

"CHRONOTHANATOLETRON."

Presented With Great Success in York Institute Hall.

The York Institute auditorium was filled last evening to a point unpleasantly near a squeeze to witness the performance with the unpronounceable cognomen. The entertainment was a varied one and seemed to give much pleasure to the audience assembled. The opening number was an "Operatic Pot-pourri" by French's orchestra, consisting of E. L. French, C. E. Brown, Michael Spellman and Miss Susie Leavitt, accompanist. This performance was very well received and was followed by a song, "The Old Mountain Tree," by the wheelmen's double quartette, and under this able management it gave great satisfaction, their voices blending together very sweetly. Master Willie Wilkinson's vocal effort seemed to take the house by storm and elicited so much applause that he promptly responded with another, which was still more favorably received. The reading by Miss Ada Small was good, as usual, and an encore induced her to respond in another selection of a more serious complexion which was equally well rendered. Ben's burlesque on the Chinaman was uncommonly good besides being rendered in the costume of the flowery kingdom. This costume was not loaned by Hop Long. The cornet and clarinet duet should receive special comment; it was given as "Zilegi-du Voglein." The double quartet next came on the stage with "We Meet Again Tonight, Boys," and the first part of the program ended with "Hans in Gluk" by the orchestra.

Part second consisted of that wonderful performance called the Chronothanatolettron. It is certainly all that its name implies, whatever that may be. It traversed a domain as broad as Christendom and more to, going back into antiquities which antedate Christianity by a thousand or two years. It was one of the craziest of crazy plays, distinguished by violent eccentricities and exuberant vivacity. The characters are too numerous to mention in detail. Every part was well taken and the impersonators were all interesting. There was no sluggish monotony about it. From first to last the crowd was kept in eager expectancy as to what would next be ground out of the mysterious box in the corner. The good points were seasoned with copious gleams of humor, and the whole passed off to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The performance must have netted the Institute quite a nice sum.

Biddeford Daily Journal

MARCH 25, 1891.

A New Musical Organization.

A new musical organization for which a bright future may be predicted, has just been formed in Saco for the purpose of assisting the York Institute in its entertainments. Although the Institute contains many members they have until lately been so unorganized that during the past winter they have been obliged to call upon outside talent in all their entertainments. To give them a musical organization that they can call their own this club has been formed, to be known as the York Institute Chorus. It numbers among its ranks some of the best voices and some of the most popular singers in the two cities. Its membership is as follows: Prof. L. S. Butler, director; Stephen Avery, accompanist. 1st tenors, David W. Monahan, Walter S. Mitchell, Ralph D. Littlefield; 2nd tenors, Harry Jose, A. J. Fenderson, Delmore Noble; 1st bass, Wilbur Gilpatric, Chas. E. Simpson, Edward E. Chadbourne; 2nd bass, Alfred S. Bradford, B. F. Cleaves, Thomas Wood.

—The seats for the entertainment in York Institute hall next Friday evening are having a good sale and the attractions offered make the entertainment by far the best one ever presented in that hall. E. L. French's full orchestra has been secured for the evening and Mr. French and Charles E. Brown, one of the best clarinet players in the state, will give a cornet and clarinet duet. The Wheelmen's double quartet will give several selections and B. F. Cleaves will sing a Chinese song in costume. Miss Ada M. Small of this city, will read. The entertainment will close with the production of the "Chronothanatolettron" under the direction of Mrs. Harry J. Tatterson.

—The Louise Hamilton company played "Polly" in York Institute hall last night to about the same audience that greeted them the night before. The show gave good satisfaction but the most amusement of the evening was furnished by a boy with a dreadful laugh, who sat on one of the front seats. If the company succeeded in starting him off into one of his startling bursts of merriment, they were sure of bringing down the house for everyone followed suit.

BEST HOUSE YET.

Successful Entertainment at the York Institute Hall Last Evening.

The largest audience that ever attended an entertainment at the York Institute hall nearly filled both the floor and the gallery last night. The entertainment provided was by far the best that has yet been given there, the concert being excellent in every way and the show with a long name fully sustaining its well earned reputation. The selections by the orchestra were all well rendered, the first selection being especially pleasing. The members of the orchestra were Edgar L. French, cornet, M. F. Spelman, violin, Charles E. Brown, clarinet, and Miss Susie G. Leavitt, pianist. The duet by Mr. French, cornet, and Mr. Brown, clarinet, was a splendid piece of work, the notes of the two instruments blending perfectly together. Both of the players are recognized artists in their specialties.

The Wheelmen's double quartet has already attained such local fame as to be in constant demand and their work last night was up to their usual standard of excellence. Their first selection was the beautiful song, "The Old Mountain Tree," and upon their second appearance they gave a college song in an excellent manner. Master Willie Wilkinson gave the comic solo, "The Funny Walk," accompanied on the piano by Miss Lavinia Armstrong, and it was really the funniest and cutest thing of the evening, his voice sounding out strong and clear and his impersonation pleasing the audience immensely. He was warmly encored and responded with "Miss Clara Nolan's Ball," rendered as cleverly as was his first selection. B. F. Cleaves appeared to give his Chinese song, dressed in the regular Chinese laundryman style, his own features completely disguised under a cloth mask which added grotesqueness to the costume.

The readings of Miss Ada M. Small of this city, were given in her usual animated and natural manner, her first selection being "The Poetical Suitor," delivered in a most humorous manner. She was vigorously encored and responded by reading "Curfew Shall not Ring Tonight."

Following the first part of the entertainment came "Chronathanatoletron," the curtain going up on a handsome stage setting, the wonderful invention with a crank attached to it, standing at the left of the stage. Miss Isabel Sawyer, as the genius of the 19th century, and Miss Cora Hill as the inventress, after some conversation between themselves, proceeded to grind out almost anything, except a man, from the machine with the jaw-breaking name. As the different

parts have previously been described at length in the JOURNAL, a repetition of it is unnecessary. The parts were the same except that Mrs. Harry J. Tatterson took the part of Pocahontas, in the place of Miss Anabel Yates, and that the part of Priscilla was omitted. The entertainment was a decided success throughout, and held the closest attention of the audience until the last.

AT INSTITUTE HALL.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room Successfully
Produced by Local Talent.

The presentation of the familiar drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," by a company composed entirely of local talent was what was undertaken and successfully carried out at the York Institute hall last night. The attendance was only fair, probably on account of the many other attractions offered in both cities last evening, the hall being about half full. Those who were there, however, saw a play well carried out, with some particularly fine features, several of the parts being played in a masterly manner. One noticeable feature was the smoothness with which everything passed off, there being no tiresome waits, as is usual in amateur productions, and the play, although it has five acts, was completed before 10 o'clock. The music by the Thornton academy orchestra was good and the piano playing by Miss Lavinia Armstrong was the subject of many complimentary remarks.

John F. Sloan's representation of Joo Morgan, the inebriate, was a splendid piece of acting, the delirium scene being one of the best things seen on a Saco stage for some time. His conception of it was pronounced most natural by a physician who was present and who professed to have seen some genuine cases. The landlord, as impersonated by Edward Vinton, was one of the best things in the play, being true to life and carried out in a most complete manner. George F. Smith made a capital Sample Switobell, taking his part in a perfect manner. George Bean's part, the gambler, was well taken as was Fred Dean's, the pride of the village. Edward Goshen and Benjamin Spofford both carried out their parts well.

The female parts were well taken by Miss Annie Lynch, Miss Lizzie Gibbons and Mrs. Fannie Edgecomb, Miss Etta Carpenter deserving especial praise as the drunkard's child.

The show will be repeated tonight and it is expected that it will play to a good house as the advance sale has been large.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND."

Rev. J. L. Marsh Lectures on Gen. Booth's Book at Institute Hall.

Rev. J. L. Marsh, pastor of the Saco Unitarian church, spoke to a good house in the York Institute hall last night on the subject, "Darkest England, and Gen. Booth's Way Out of It." His talk was principally a review of the book with comments upon its salient features, contrasting it and its effect with books of a similar nature. During his remarks, which were interesting throughout, he read many extracts from the book itself, which, he said, could state the case plainer than he could himself. Before the beginning of the lecture an overture was given by the Thornton Academy orchestra, and the Wheelmen's double quartet rendered the "Old Oaken Bucket."

In commencing his lecture Mr. Marsh said he was going to talk on a book that had lately interested him and which had recently attracted the attention of thinkers all over the world. We are learning, he continued, in this age that books are written for a definite purpose. Some, of course, are written to please the emotions and to help kill time, but we should learn to read books that teach us something. The purposes for which a book is written are often unexpectedly accomplished and sometimes much sooner than would have been thought possible. Ten years ago a book was written by Walter Besant, called, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which did more than interest the people who read it. It treated, also, of the London poor, and in 1887, in accordance with the suggestions made in it, the People's Palace in London was opened. Elmsmere Hall was opened in response to ideas advanced in that so well known book, Robert Elmsmere, and the organization of the Nationalists in this country and the springing up of a number of papers devoted to similar purposes are due to the influence of Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Read fiction, but be sure you read something that is fastened to a moral purpose.

Who is General Booth? Six months ago he was known only as the fanatical leader of the Salvation Army, a fanatic, an enthusiast. Today he is known as the philanthropist who has proposed the largest scheme ever put forth for the betterment of man. For forty-five years he has been laboring among the poor people of London and England. In his young manhood he was connected with the Wesleyans but left them and sought to form a connection with the Congregationalist body. He gave this up in despair and faced the world on an independent platform. And so he continued his work until twenty-five years ago he organized the Salvation army. He is a man something like Stanley, born to command, and full of enthusiasm and courage. The title of Booth's book was of course suggested by Stanley's and the place he describes, right in the middle of London, breeds barbarians as wild and fierce as any to be found in Africa. He divides these people into two classes; first, those who would starve in a month if they depended entirely upon their own resources, and second, those who by their own labor are not able to earn the regulation amount of food prescribed by law as necessary to sustain life.

The speaker then called attention to a chart on which were the following figures which he explained and commented upon: Houseless, 105,500, starving, 1,555,000, paupers, 190,000, criminals, 90,000, dependent, 1,000,000; total, 2,995,500. One tenth of Great Britain.

Under the head of Dark New York was given the following figures: 37,000 tenement houses, 14,000 homeless men, 150,000 unemployed, 23,895 families evicted in 1890, 40,000 buried yearly in Potter's field, 38,200 unemployed in Boston.

After commenting on these figures the lecturer said that what we needed was something that would reach out and help these people besides giving them clothing and food. We want, he said, to furnish them with material to help themselves, and that is what Gen. Booth's scheme proposes. His scheme is to utilize the waste material. It isn't to place around the men new conditions and new circumstances; it is the men themselves he wants to change. He proposes to do this by drawing these people into communities under the discipline of the Salvation Army. He proposed three kinds of colonies, the city colony, the farm colony and the over sea colony. The work has already been commenced by the Salvation Army but what he wishes to do is to enlarge it. He has appealed to the people for aid and a large sum of money has already been raised to commence the good work. The lecture afterwards explained carefully and in detail the working of the different colonies and of the cheap food depots and shelters that had already been provided.

Quite a number of people returning from the York Institute last evening stopped to gaze upon the beautiful scene at Cataract Falls. The moon, which has just passed its full, threw its rays upon the ruffled surface of the water and this, with the rear of the water tumbling over the rocks and the driving spray rising from it, was combined in a beautiful way.

"Through Darkest England and Gen. Booth's Way Out," will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. L. Marsh in York Institute hall Monday evening, April 13th. The price of tickets is placed at 15 cents, thus enabling all to attend. All seats to the entertainments given at the Institute are reserved and can be secured at Kendrick's four days in advance without extra charge.

Mrs. Dane of Portland has recently presented the York Institute in Saco a finely executed portrait of her father, the late John Steele, Esq., formerly a prominent citizen of York county. During the years of Gov. Kent's administration he was Register of Probate of that county and subsequently for many years until his death treasurer of Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution.

AT YORK INSTITUTE HALL.

Rev. J. L. Marsh's Lecture on "Darkest England and Gen. Booth's Way Out."

There was not a full house last evening at the entertainment in York Institute hall, which fact is to be regretted, because the subject was one which should interest all as one of the latest and most practical phases of philanthropic action in this practical age. Gen. Booth has been sneered at as a visionary, and his scheme regarded as chimerical, but sober-minded and thoughtful people think they see in it something to attract attention for other reasons than ridicule. If the signs of the times are worth anything, this scheme points to a grand consummation and is fraught with tremendous consequences to one class of persons, if not to the entire world, for we may not know how the "little handfuls of corn" may suddenly develop into something that "shall shake like Lebanon." Indeed this matter is attracting attention from scholars, and we may pause and try to discover whose hand is in all these latest developments in philanthropy.

The exercises at the York Institute last evening opened with a song, "The Old Oaken Bucket," by the Wheelmen's quartet, which was well rendered and received a rousing encore. The Thornton academy orchestra gave a selection which showed that this organization is growing in proficiency. After this came Rev. J. L. Marsh's lecture on "Darkest England and Gen. Booth's Way Out." The lecture was an elaborate review of Gen. Booth's book. Mr. Marsh threw much light on what was, no doubt to some, a dark subject. He made many startling revelations as to the conditions of the very poor in London, New York, Boston and other large cities and showed in a clear and masterly manner the good work which Gen. Booth has undertaken, and is carrying on so successfully. The lecturer held the close attention of his hearers all the way through and no one seemed to be weary. At its close he was well applauded. A selection by the Thornton academy orchestra ended the entertainment.

MORE VALUABLE DONATIONS

To the Various Departments of the York Institute Building.

Among the recent donations to the York Institute are the following articles:

A pair of ancient shears and an ancient book-jack, by Alonzo Leavitt of Alfred.

A portrait of Daniel Cleaves by his daughter, Mrs. John S. Locke, who also donated for the ladies' toilet room, a towel-rack, soap dish and soap and three embroidered towels for furniture coverings.

Charles O. Gerrish donates an iron skillet.

John S. Locke gives an eyeless fish from Mammouth cave in Kentucky.

Lawrence Jordan donated a set of tax books of 1813 and 1814. These documents are very interesting to the people who like to know what their fathers were doing in the way of supporting the government.

W. G. Veasey donates a copy of the fourth annual report of the institute commerce commission, 1890.

H. M. Burns donates a copy of the Daily Morning Gazette, Vol. 1, No. 20, Feb. 6, 1860.

A portrait of T. G. Thornton, by his great grand-daughter; also one of James Brown Thornton.

Rev. J. B. Carruthers donates a black Burinam warbler.

Many years ago the York Mfg. Co. had a library for the use of the operatives who paid fifty cents a year for the replenishing of the library. It contained 700 volumes, and was located over the store of Hayes & Smith, in the old block which stood near where the York cloth room now is. There was also a "Mechanic's Institute," numbering seventy-five members, and having 3000 volumes. Of the founders of this institute only one remains, S. L. Goodale. Then there was the Saco Athenaeum, with fifty-seven members and 800 volumes. This library was in the upper story of the building which is now the residence of Dr. F. E. Maxcy.

—York Institute, yesterday, received a barrel full of valuable fossils from the phosphate beds of North Carolina, consisting mostly of immense teeth, a present from D. J. A. Whitman of Beaufort, N. C.

DAILY EVENING TIMES

Wednesday, April 29, 1891.

CAPTIVATED THE AUDIENCE.

Miss Hamilton's Reappearance in Saco the Occasion of Delight.

Those people who enjoy good acting and did not attend the performance at York Institute hall last evening did themselves a grievous wrong, and the company who catered to their taste an injustice. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to convey in cold type an adequate idea of the excellence of the performance. The prevailing impression of those present was that they couldn't tell when they had been better pleased. The most captious auditor could not have failed to enjoy it. Those people who complain that all the shows go by Saco should see to it that when a good play comes they give it a living show. The company which is now playing here was here last winter and gave a highly satisfactory performance. They have been tempted to come here now with the idea that they would be accorded a more enthusiastic welcome than on the former occasion. Their expectation was not fulfilled last evening. Tonight they play "Polly" and those people who wish to see an artistic interpretation of a character should not fail to go. A delightful evening is in store for those who go.

Miss Hamilton's acting sparkles with true artistic light and must be seen to be appreciated. She throws herself into her acting with great energy and abandon and makes her auditors forget that they are listening to acting. Tomorrow evening she will play in "The Little Detective," a play replete with stirring scenes and interesting situations. Give them a good house, and yourself an evening of solid pleasure.

Mrs. Dane of Portland has presented the York Institute at Saco a finely executed portrait of her father, the late John Skeele, formerly a prominent citizen of York county. During the years of Gov. Kent's administration he was register of probate of this county and subsequently for many years until his death treasurer of the Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution.

YORK INSTITUTE.

More Donations are Received and Lady Members are Voted In.

At the meeting of the York Institute Tuesday evening the following donations were received.

Forth annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of 1890; State Board of Health Bulletin, Tenn., Vol. 6 No. 8; "Daily Morning Gazette" Biddeford, Vol 1 No. 20, Feb. 6, 1890 from Henry M. Burns; "The Tripod" Vol. 4 Nos. 3, 4, 5; rare books 1813, 14, by L. Jordan, Ichabod Jordan, collector; Masonic aprons of E. T. Thornton by his great grand daughter, of Thomas G. Thornton, 1760—1824 by great grand daughter, of James B. Thornton, Esq., worn in 1828 by his grand daughter; Picture of President Appleton of Bowdoin College by Mrs. Albion P. Moody; Black Burneon warbler by Rev. J. B. Carruthers; pair of ancient shears and ancient boot jack from Alonzo Leavitt of Alfred; bank note detector with plates published in 1890 from Frank Hight; iron skillet from Charles O. Gerrish; portrait of Daniel Cleaves, Mrs. J. S. Locke; framed picture of Prof. Agessiz, Charles O. Gerrish; gifts for furnishing one towel rack, one soap dish, 3 embroidered towels, Mrs. J. S. Locke.

The wives of the members were voted in as members of the Association and also the lady school teachers of Saco.

One of the reasons attributed to the lack of patronage received by the Louise Hamilton company in York Institute hall this week was the high price of the tickets. It is possible that a different schedule of prices might have been more catchy. It is better to have a hundred people at twenty-five cents a head than twenty-five at fifty cents. There is one thing that debars people from attending a show. They desire to take their entire family along when a good thing is on the boards; if a man with two children has only a dollar to spare and the price of admission is such that his dollar will only take two, he stays away because he cannot take all.

—Messrs. Durgin and Marston have presented York Institute with bricks to build the fireplace in the New England kitchen at the coming festival, May 22 and 23.

Mrs. Louise Hamilton, the charming little actress, who is playing a three nights' engagement in Saco, was born in Havana, Cuba, of English parentage, November 23d, 1873. She made her debut at the age of three years as little Arline, in the first act of "The Bohemian Girl," and has appeared in the support of such stars in the operatic firmament as Clara Louise Kellogg, Annie Louise Carey, Marie Roze, etc. Her first appearance on the dramatic stage was in the part of Little Bill, in the original production of "William and Susan," by Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, at the 14th street theatre, New York, in the season of 1881, and she has subsequently appeared with Frank Mayo, Edie Ellisler, Henry Lee, etc. In the grand revival of "Pinafore" in the season of 1889 at Proctor's 23d street theatre, she was selected for the part of Josephine, and won the eulogiums of the entire New York press for her excellent singing and acting. Last season she played as "Little Muggs" in "Muggs Landing."

The York Institute has just received a lot of antiquities from James Andrews of Saco. Among them are the irons from the first two-furrow board plow ever made, besides several other ancient implements, one of which would puzzle the modern youth to tell what it is, or its use. It is what was called a frow, [pronounced fro] an instrument for making split shingles, now nearly a lost art. Several ancient books are among the lot of gifts. The Institute has also received several portraits of Saco people, one of Mrs. Ann P. Fairfield, the widow of the late Governor Fairfield, and three portraits of the Emery family, painted in 1830. Slowly the rooms are filling, but there must be many portraits in the country which could be loaned for the occasion of the carnival, and would be of much interest to spectators.

A Gift of Fossils.

The York Institute has just received a barrel of fossils from Dr. J. A. Whitman of Beaufort, S. C. These fossils are from the phosphate beds at Port Royal and are well worth seeing. Among them are some molars from those little prehistoric sawmills, whose powers of grinding must have been nearly akin to a modern quartz crusher, and when one thinks of the pain which might be lodged in one of those monstrous molars, it is quite sufficient to make him dizzy. Some of these teeth are twelve inches broad, others six and extend into the jaw to a corresponding degree. They will be seen in the coming carnival at the Institute, which will commence next Friday. Preparations are going on actively for this event, which it is hoped will net the Institute a sufficient sum to raise the debt. Dr. Whitman visited the Institute when here last year.

York Institute.

There was a meeting of the York Institute last night, at which many donations were received. Among the books from Mrs. James M. Burbank were the American Politician, 1842; the Campaign of the 17th Maine Regiment; Origin of the Late War, Lunt; Italy and France in the 16th Century; Williamson's History of Maine, vol. 1; Shakespeare's Works, illustrated; Water Power of Maine, provisional report; Water Power of Maine hydrographic survey. Among those from George Calef were the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1886; 100th anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston. Those from Mrs. Lewis R. Goodwin of Buxton, included Thirty Years in the United States Senate, Benton, vol. 1; many volumes of the National Tribune. Mrs. N. F. Laue presented a picture of Wm. Skeels. Dr. James B. Thornton loaned the Institute the head of a Rocky mountain sheep.

One of the Old School.

The oldest living student of Berwick Academy, Charles Tompson, Esq., of Standish, Me., who was at school in 1815 was the first to reply to the invitations now being sent out for the coming centennial celebration. Mr. Tompson hopes to be present on the first of July.

More Donations for the Institute.

The regular monthly meeting of the York Institute was held in their rooms last night, no business of importance coming up. Among the donations recently received for the museum were the head of a Rocky mountain sheep, finely mounted, loaned by Dr. James B. Thornton, Oak Hill, Scarboro; an iron ball picked up on Geo. F. Calef's farm; an egg within an egg, presented by William Buck; a picture of William Skeel, formerly treasurer of the Biddeford and Saco Savings Institution, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Dane of Portland.

Among the donations to the library were eighteen books and three pamphlets from Mrs. James M. Burbank; fifteen books and nineteen pamphlets from George F. Calef of Saco, and some books and pamphlets from Mrs. Lewis B. Goodwin of Buxton.

We are apt in these days to sneer at the poor dude, and think that the "good old times" some people love to harp on were so far superior to our own that they developed nothing so weak as a dude. But when we get down to the bottom facts we shall find that they did exist, and had certain peculiarities of make-up which would utterly discourage a modern dude. What should we think in this day to see a man going around the streets with black satin breeches, ruffles and other appendages worn in the colonial period? The York Institute has the black satin breeches worn by Rev. John Fairfield, and his red cloak. These will be exhibited at the carnival on Friday and Saturday, with other ancient garments and toggery.

company at their actual value,	\$1,610,088 64
LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.	
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims,	\$77,255 54
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks,	789,460 82
All other demand against the company, viz: commissions, etc.,	20,210 19
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus,	\$886,926 55
Capital actually paid up in cash,	300,000 00
Surplus beyond capital,	400,762 00
Aggregate amount of liabilities in	

Friday, May 15, 1891.

The Dairy Maids' Festival.

The entertainment season will have a brilliant closing in Saco, the event being a grand "Kirmis and Dairy Maids' Festival" at York Institute on Friday and Saturday, May 22nd and 23rd. A large committee of ladies from both cities are working in conjunction with the regular entertainment committee of the Institute, and the result of their labors will undoubtedly be one of the most varied and attractive entertainments ever presented in these cities. The exhibition of curious old relics will be alone worth the price of admission. In addition there will be entertainments of a high order in the cozy theatre each night. Then there will be supper and refreshments served by the charming maids of the Dingle Dale Dairy.

A paper, "The Institute Record" will be published in connection with the Kirmis, which will be a publication of considerable literary pretensions. It will contain literary and historical articles from several of Saco's brightest literary young men.

THE KERMISS

And the Fair Young Maids of Dingle Dale Dairy.

What is the Kermis and who are the fair young maids of Dingle Dale Dairy? These are questions frequently asked in connection with the coming entertainment at the York Institute. We will not attempt any definition of the word "Kermis." It is a new word and has not yet been placed in the dictionary. Let it suffice to say that in this case it is applied to a form of entertainment which for novelty and attractiveness will undoubtedly surpass anything that has taken place this season.

The fair maids of the "Dingle Dale Dairy" will be there in their unique and beautiful costumes. They will explain all the mysteries of the "Dingle Dale Dairy." They will serve delicious refreshments to all who may desire them. They will conduct you through the art gallery, show you the old relics, family portraits and curios of all kinds. In fact they will be found to be indispensable to all the throngs that will visit the Institute on the afternoon and evening of May 22nd and 23rd.

Monday, May 18, 1891.

Dairy Maids' Festival.

Persons having curiosities of any kind are invited to give or loan them to the York Institute for their Dairy Maids' festival. This festival, it is promised, will be even better than the fair given in the Old Ladies' Home. The room, reserved as a New England kitchen, will be thoroughly equipped; and on the first night of the festival, Biddeford ladies will serve a supper from 5 to 7.30, Saco ladies serving one on the second night at the same hours. Booths will be erected in the different rooms and all available space will be taken up.

The York Institute has begun preparations for a three days' carnival and after this week the museum will be closed to the public until the carnival opens. The committee desires to extend an invitation to all who may feel interested in the success of the enterprise and who may have articles suitable for exhibition, that they will loan the same for the time. There must be in York county many family portraits and relics of "ye olden time" which would be very interesting, and the committee extends an earnest invitation to all having such relics to bring them in. The building is as near fire proof as it can be made, and there is a watchman on the premises all the time. Any articles of peculiar make and great age, or that have a history, will be gladly received, accounted for and returned to the owners at the end of the carnival if they should so desire, or may be left permanently.

There is an article of ancient bric-a-brac in Saco which seems to have eluded the vigilance of the relic hunters. It is a fine mahogany table, with carved feet and legs, once the property of Capt. Seth Spring, who built the large house on Spring's Island. This table was the one from which Lafayette ate twice while in Saco and Biddeford, and it is now in possession of Foxwell Cutts Bryant on Lincoln street, Saco.

Christopher Columbus—his portrait—will be in town a couple of days. He will take in the York Institute festival.

The rapid way with which work is being done at the York Institute makes railroads seem dull and loitering affairs.

Tuesday, May 19, 1891.

KIRMESS ATTRACTIONS.

Much to Instruct and Amuse to be Seen at
Institute Hall.

Kirmess is a German word similar in general meaning to the French word, fete, the Arabic word, bazaar, or the English words, fair and festival. As applied to the coming entertainments in York Institute it has the meaning of all these.

York Institute building is 25 x 100 with an L 32 x 40 and is four stories. On each story are large halls and spacious rooms, all of these will be richly decorated for the Kirmess and the whole building will be a hive of gaiety and beauty. On the upper floor, in what in the future is to be the art gallery, (a fire proof room 25 x 30) there will be, in addition to the art treasures, eight beautiful booths in charge of gaily costumed ladies, who will sell articles of use and beauty to please the eye, and delicious confections to tempt the palate.

In the next room will be represented early New England life. The lost arts will be restored. The wool cards, the spinning wheel, the reel, the swift and the loom will be in active operation. The flax brake, the swingling knife, the heckle and the wheel will be exhibited. Women will be spinning, weaving and working all the appliances for making cloth. Solomon said of a model woman, "She layeth hold of the spindle and her hand holdeth the distaff. She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry and looketh well to the ways of her household." Several of such thrifty women will work at weaving and prove that the women of York county have the same capabilities as the virtuous daughters of the ancient East of whom the wise proverb writer said, "Her price is above rubies."

In the room adjoining the kitchen will be a display of the fabrics of the loom and the costumes of our grandmothers. In the upper corridor will be hung portraits of York county citizens. On the second floor is the miscellaneous museum (25x50) in which is a choice collection of historical and scientific treasures. The collections of birds and shells are the best ever made by any one county in the state, and in all the scientific departments will be displayed representative specimens.

The library will be open and in it will be exhibited rare books, autographs, manuscripts and documents. The ladies' parlor will be hung with paintings and the furnishings will be antique. The office will hold the loan collections of gems, jewelry, fans, lamps, china, carvings, filagree, embroideries and rare bric-a-brac. Pictures will adorn the walls of the second corridor.

In the entertainment hall on the second floor, which has a seating capacity of three hundred and seventy-five, will be given on Friday night a charming operetta by twenty fair maids of the Dingle Dell dairy who will milk, skim, churn and beat the golden butter to the rythm of music and the melody of song. This will be followed by a fascinating comic drama by the Saco Dramatic club.

On Saturday afternoon will be given a matinee by the dairy maids. This is for the entertainment of the school and will afford them rare enjoyment. On Saturday night will be given a Shakespearean drama by the Biddeford Dramatic club. This will be followed by a three act society drama by the Saco Dramatic club. All parts of the building will be open during these performances and those who do not wish to attend the drama will have an opportunity to examine the treasures and visit the booths.

On the street floor will be the cuisine department, the spacious dining hall and the Dingle Dale Dairy. The basement will be set apart for a cloak room. On Friday the dining hall will be in charge of the ladies of Biddeford, and on Saturday in charge of Saco ladies. Biddeford ladies solicit contributions of food and request that it be sent to the Institute on Friday before 5 o'clock. The Saco ladies make the same request on Saturday.

Tables will be spread each night for the accommodation of one hundred guests at a time and supper will be served on the European plan. For those who wish to leave before 6 o'clock an early supper will be served. Regular supper will be from 5 to 8 o'clock. The dining room is supplied with tables, four, six and eight feet long, and with table ware, glass and silver. Japanese napkins will be used. Those who take the charge need to furnish only food and table cloths. Strawberries and ice cream will be served at the dairy maids' cottage and the ice palace, and also on the supper bill of fare. Those in charge of the supper tables and the various departments throughout the building will appear in unique costumes, and if visitors would do so it would add to the gaiety of the occasion.

Those having curios, paintings or bric-a-brac, embroideries or costumes, which they are willing to loan during the kirmess will please address to York Institute, Saco, or report at the Institute office up one flight. Everything will be in the care of responsible and careful committees. All this effort for an entertainment is to increase the funds of the Institute so that it may be kept open to the public at all times as a perpetual object teacher. Generous patronage is expected.

WEDNESDAY MAY 20, 1891.

DAIRY MAIDS' KIRMESS.

It Opens This Afternoon. The Numerous Rooms Well Worth Inspecting.

The rooms of the York Institute building have been the scene of great activity today in the final preparation for the Kirmess today and tomorrow.

The cloak rooms are in the basement, and on the street floor is the dining room, where tonight a fine supper will be served by Biddeford ladies, Mrs. Charles Parcher being the chairman of the committee in charge, and assisted by an efficient corps.

Salt and rolls	10c
Ham, Tongue or corn beef with rolls	10c
Cake, two pieces	5c
Pie, lemon and Washington	5c
Strawberries and cream	10c
Ice cream	10c
Coffee	5c
Milk	3c
Tea	2c

From 5 to 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Mason has charge of Dingle Dell and Mrs. Chas. Sawyer is cashier.

On the second floor the lecture parlor and the office have been given up to old fashioned rich costumes, furniture and bric-a-brac. They are in charge of Mrs. S. M. Hall, Mrs. A. O. Dennett, and Mrs. G. E. Twambley.

In the library are old official documents, letters and other papers, numerous photographs and a large quantity of Confederate money, foreign bills and personal notes, given by individuals in war time when money was scarce. The walls of this room are lined with shelves filled with rare and curious books. It is in charge of W. S. Dennett, Miss J. Annie Dennett and Miss Rosa Donnell.

Here also is the Chinese department in charge of Miss Angie Granger and Charles Shannon.

The museum, the last room on the second floor is filled with all sorts of curious things gathered from all quarters of the globe. Whether you make a specialty of shells, minerals, Indian relics, war relics or, in fact almost everything, you will find something to interest you. Each department is in charge of those who have always looked after them.

The first room to the left on the top floor is given to weaving and the display of fabrics. Alexander Foster, a Scotch weaver, 81 years of age, here weaves Scotch fabrics on an old wooden loom. In this room Mrs. Parker Milliken and Mrs. Webster will

spin and weave wool. Mrs. Elliott Fernald will spin flax. Mrs. Parcher has charge of the woven fabrics.

The room which has been used as a picture gallery is now filled with booths at which can be bought beautiful fancy articles, ice cream, lemonade and mock oranges. In one corner Mrs. H. J. Tattersson presides over the Temple of the Fates, where the curious can learn what will befall them in the future. She will be assisted by Misses Hattie Milliken, Cora S. Whitten, and Annie K. Pillsbury in Grecian costume. Mrs. J. Q. Sawyer and Mrs. Woods will sell the mock oranges. Mrs. S. M. Hall and Miss Maggie Dearing will dispense lemonade from a pretty booth. Mrs. Nourse will sell fancy articles; Mrs. James Littlefield, in cream; Misses Grace Durell, Sadie and Nellie Fairfield, candy; and Misses Coit, Fielder and Newcomb, flowers. All of the booths in this room are very pretty and show the taste and skill of those who decorated them.

In the hall this evening will be given the Dairy Maids operetta, and the farce, "Nan, the good for Nothing." The tickets have sold well and probably many more seats will be sold at the door.

The whole affair has taken much time in preparation and a large number are sure to go to see the rooms.

The Institute Entertainment.

The dramatic and operatic entertainments to be presented on the stage of the York Institute hall during the "Kirmess" on Friday and Saturday evenings are to be of a very high order. The "Dairy Maids' Festival" Friday evening will be unusually enjoyable. This will be followed by a charming comedy, "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," in which some of the best local talent will assume characters. Saturday night a witty Shakespearean burlesque will be presented under the direction of Mrs. J. T. Mason, to be followed by a three-act drama entitled "Tulu."

The rehearsals for all of these attractions are progressing finely and a series of meritorious performances is assured.

Tickets for the York Institute entertainment will go on sale at H. B. Kendrick's tomorrow morning. The price of tickets for each day is twenty-five cents. This admits to the museum at any time, and all times of day, and includes admission to the operetta in the evening.

Thursday, May 21, 1891.

TWO NIGHTS OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Full Program of York Institute Carnival, to
Take Place This Week.

The committees in charge of the York Institute carnival have completed the program for the events of the two evenings. On Friday evening there will be two attractions, "The Dairy Maids' Festival" and the one-act comic drama, "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing." In the former the following young ladies will take part: Misses May Barrows, Alice Darling, Florence Darling, Lona Gile, Sadie Emery, Annie Ingersoll, Jessie Jordan, Alfreda Drew, Belle Knox, Charlotte Morton, Grace Pillsbury, Nellie Smith, Mattie Tukey. The characters will be taken as follows:

Little Bo Peep,	Lucy Sawyer
Daisy,	Grace Darling
Joe,	Walter Bradford
Jersey Lily,	Kittie Weymouth
Accompanist, Miss Susie Leavitt.	

The cast of the drama is as follows:

Tom Dibbles, a gardener,	E. A. Savage
Harry Collier, a railway fire man,	W. W. McIntire
Charley, a carpenter,	E. W. Deland
Young Mr. Simpson,	A. S. Bradford
Nan,	Mrs. A. W. Peterson

The opening attraction Saturday evening will be a Shakespearcan burlesque, in which the following characters will appear:

Juliet,	Annie Ingersoll
Portia,	Grace Hooper
Ophelia,	Charlotte Morton
Lady Macbeth,	Jennie McIntire

This will be followed by a 3-act society drama, "Tulu," the characters in which will be taken as follows:

The Duchess of Toedmag, a law unto herself—and others, Mrs. Harry C. Quinby
Lord Blazonberrie, her atrocious son, well descended, of course, and still descending. In love with "Old Bob's" petroleum—and horses, Chas. E. Simpson
Jack Ryder, an ascending American, in love with "Old Bob's" Petrolia, his cousin, E. W. Deland
Petrolia Seersucker, "Old Bob's" eldest. A charming American atrocity—"on approval," Mrs. A. W. Peterson
Tulu Seersucker, "Old Bob's" youngest. An irrepressible American atrocity. "Minds no one but papa"
On deck all the time, Miss Susie Savage
Dick Chetwyn, nephew to the Duchess, a photograph fiend, A. S. Bradford
Robinson, the butler, one of the props of the British Constitution, E. A. Savage
The Camera, a most taking character.

The operetta will be given Saturday afternoon, especially for the children. Admission to matinee, 10 cents.

Tickets will be put on sale Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at Kendrick's for both evenings. Admission 25 cents, which admits to all parts of the building and includes a reserved seat for the entertainment.

INDIAN RELICS

To Be Seen at York Institute Museum at the
Coming Festival.

The Sokoki was a numerous and powerful tribe of red warriors who came along the Saco river, ere the usurping Englishman drove them from its banks. The name of the tribe is associated with the name of the river. It was thus with other tribes and rivers; for instance, on the Penobscot river dwelt the Penobscots, on the Kennebec the Kennebas, and the Annossaquaticooks on the Androscoggin. The principal branch of the Saco is the Ossipee on which dwelt the Ossipees. These tribes always selected the most picturesque place for their habitation.

The principal settlement of the Sokoki was at Peckwokit in the great bend of the river where is now the town of Fryeburg. Factory Island, Saco, or Indian Island, as it was called by the early English explorers, was a general rendezvous for the whole tribe, especially in the spring when the shad and salmon were abundant in the foaming waters of the falls. The high, picturesque cliff which rises above Gray's brickyard, below the falls, was also a favorite dwelling place.

This race knew not the use of metals; their implements were made of bone or wood or stone. The bone and wood have long since mouldered into dust and only an occasional stone is found to tell of that interesting race. These show by their construction the artistic character of their long buried makers. Some are rough and rude in shape showing that they were made in the beginning of the stone age, others are smooth and well finished indicating progress in art. James A. Gray at the brickyard recently found two stone gouges of unusually skillful workmanship. They were no doubt of great value to their original owner, and probably were buried with him as companions to his last journey to the happy hunting ground. Mr. Gray has given them to the York Institute and they will be exhibited in the archaeological collection at the coming "Kirmis and Dairy Maids' Festival" May 22 and 23.

—There is an old flax comb in the New England kitchen, bearing the date of 1780, which has quite an interesting history. In that year this comb was bought by the Meaus family of Old Orchard, of the Banks family, for which they paid four acres of land. The flax comb lot shown on old plans is the land that was given for the comb.

22, 1891.

THE NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

Cooking and Industrial Implements to be Seen at York Institute.

The New England kitchen to be seen at the "Kermess and Dairy Maids' Festival" at Institute block, will be to many the most interesting exhibit in the whole building. It will be a real old fashioned kitchen, the same as could be seen throughout New England a century ago. Instead of the handsome range and modern cooking utensils of today, is the open fire place and the utensils of "ye olden times." On the mantle over the high fire place is the sleepy candle stick, several tallow dips, an old fashioned match box and other articles. Here is to be seen the queerest tin lantern you ever saw and we will warrant it will make you laugh when you see it. There is the long handled frying pan, in which our grand mothers cooked their flap jacks in the good old days, the revolving gridiron, the bread toaster, the crane, the pot hooks and trammels, the meat hooks, the skillets, the Dutch oven and the frying pans. In connection with the fire place is the stockhold, the dye pot and the large old fashioned oven where our grandmothers cooked those juicy Indian puddings. Did you ever see an old fashioned coffee mill? Well, there is one here, and it looks more like an ear trumpet than a machine in which to grind coffee. You should certainly see it when you visit the Kermess as it may be many a day before you will have another opportunity. There is nothing more interesting in this room than the wool cards, the spinning wheel, the reel, the swift, the loom, the swingle knife and the flax break. To more thoroughly appreciate the patience and skill of our ancestors the spinning wheel and the loom will be in operation. Women will be spinning, weaving and working all the appliances for making cloth. This is one of the early domestic arts and one of which the boys and girls of today know but little. A pair of wooden scales, more than 100 years old, at one time the property of Nathaniel Scammon of Saco will be quite an attraction for many visitors. In the kitchen is a pewter platter more than two hundred years old which was made in London. There are many more as interesting articles to be seen here, but you want to see them all yourself in order to appreciate them.

INSTITUTE CURIOSITIES.

An Opportunity Will be Given the Public to Inspect Them.

If you want something now in sight-seeing be sure and attend the Kermess and Dairy Maids' festival to be held at York Institute building on Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening of this week. You will find it one of the most interesting places you ever visited in your life. If you have been to the Institute rooms before, you will surely want to attend the "Kermess," for many new and interesting things will be added for the occasion. What will you see? Why everything that is quaint, curious and interesting. You will learn a great deal about America and its people and its resources that you never knew before. You will see splendid specimens of the trees grown in New England, interesting relics of "ye olden time." Many war relics that will interest all will be on exhibition, and by the way this department will be one of the most interesting in the building. You will see the Indian relics of the home and chase until you are lost in admiration at the perseverance of this primitive people. Thousands of specimens of shells and minerals found in New England, birds as natural as life and hundreds of equally as interesting things will be on exhibition.

There are hundreds of people in the two cities who have never as yet inspected the wonders of the Institute. They should do so during the Kermess, for the exhibition will be by all odds one of the most interesting ever given in York county.

Electricity was put into the York Institute today, a much needed improvement. There are many things which need a strong light. One of Mrs. Hooper's candles moulded over sixty years ago should be hung by the side of this modern light.

Those who wish to enjoy the amenities of the old-time table and have it done in the old time way, must take a meal from the Lafayette table, set with chinaware of the period. You will find it at the York Institute tonight. This is next thing to sitting at meat with the philanthropic Frenchman.

Furs must have been cheap in the "happy days gone by," judging from the size of muffs in the times preceding 1800, when a muff was large enough, if spread out flat, to make a small sized comforter for a bed. Such an one was seen in Saco today. It belonged to the late Mrs. Dorcas Tucker, wife of Edward Tucker.

FRIDAY MAY 22, 1891 C

It Opens Tonight.

The York Institute will be in running order tonight, when every department will be completed, or nearly so. Every room has something to attract somebody so that all who come may get their money's worth. The price of admission has been placed at such a low figure, that but few need to stay away. Much labor has been put into this effort to raise money for the benefit of the Institute, and everybody should appreciate the value of the work this organization is doing in the way of observation teaching, and in preserving much valuable history, both local and general.

—The York Institute fair opened this afternoon with a good attendance. Among the attractions is Alexander Foster, a Scotch weaver eighty-one years old, who may be seen weaving fancy fabrics on a Scotch loom. Supper will be served tonight from the Dingle Dale dairy from 5 o'clock to 8.

used for washing
ng, is PEARL.

The York Institute.

The York Institute has long enjoyed a high reputation at home and abroad, but comparatively few citizens of Saco and Biddeford realize the amount of time, money and labor the founders and members of this society have given to make it what it is today. They have since its organization been laboring diligently to make it a success, and that they have accomplished their purpose goes without saying. Few institutions of this character in New England rank higher, although many are older, are more richly endowed with funds with which to carry on their work, and are given to a flourish of trumpets unknown among the members of York Institute.

The objects of this institution, as everybody in York county is aware, or at least ought to be, is to encourage science and art; to promote the study of natural history and to preserve whatever relates to the natural and civil history of York county.

The foundation for the Institute was laid as early as 1865, when George F. Calef, Charles H. Granger and John Johnson met at the home of Mr. Calef and the idea of forming an Institute of Natural History was advanced. The first meetings of this society were held at the law office of the late Moses Emery on Main street, Saco. On the evening of March 22, 1866, John Johnson, Stephen L. Goodale, Roscoe G. Dennett, George F. Calef, John S. Locke and George A. Emery met for the purpose of organizing a society of Natural History. The above named gentlemen were incorporated into a body known as the York Institute, Jan. 23, 1867. From that time the growth of the Institute has been quite rapid, although at times the outlook was not very encouraging.

The first president of the society was John Johnson. He was an earnest worker, full of ideas and was thoroughly imbued with a belief in the future of the society. The other officers were as follows: Vice Presidents, Stephen L. Goodale, Roscoe L. Dennett; secretary, John Hanscom; librarian, George A. Emery; treasurer, George F. Calef; superintendent of museum, Charles H. Granger. Among the other men actively interested in the work at this time were Edward E. Bourne, Rev. J. A. Swan, Kennebunk; Rev. S. J. Evans, Edward Parker Biddeford; Charles O. Gerrish, B. F. Hamilton, Ivory Mason, Rev. J. T. G. Nichols, Dr. Jere Mason, Benjamln N. Goodale, S. L. Goodale, Edwin Eastman, Saco.

Shortly after their incorporation as a society, the members began to look about for different quarters and rooms in Calef's block, directly over the store of A. M. Coker on Main street, were finally selected by the committee appointed for that purpose. The first meeting was held in their new quarters, April 19, 1866, at which time John S. Locke was elected superintendent of the museum.

The following winter, in order to raise money to pay expenses, the society inaugurated an annual course of lectures, which proved so popular and profitable that the officers continued them for several winters. They were thus enabled to pay the expenses of running the Institute and lay aside a small sum of money for future use. At that time, however, the expenses were comparatively light, as the rooms were small, the rental being only \$50 per year. After opening the museum in the Calef block, S. M. Watson, the present efficient librarian of the Portland public library, was appointed to the three-fold office of janitor, librarian and secretary, in which capacity he served for several years. In the course of time the lecture courses lost their hold on the public, and the series of lectures under the auspices of the society was found to be no longer profitable. Then followed a period when the society found it hard work to make any progress at all. Various methods were resorted to by the members to raise money enough to meet the actual expense. Rev. J. T. G. Nichols, for many years pastor of the Saco Unitarian church, now a resident of Cambridge, Mass., was an enthusiastic worker and for a number of years he and John S. Locke, George F. Calef, George A. Emery, W. S. Dennett and a few others were the leading spirits of the organization. These gentlemen still take an active part in the affairs of the Institute and are deserving of much praise.

In 1871 another change of quarters was made. Through the instrumentality of Samuel Bachelder, a former agent and treasurer of the York Mfg. Co., together with the late Ira H. Foss, who at that time was agent the company, this corporation with great generosity gave the Institute the free use of the rooms over the York counting room, lighting and heating the same free of expense. Franklin Nourse, the present agent of the York mills, has always taken much interest in the affairs of the Institute and has always been an earnest worker for its welfare.

The first meeting was held in York hall, as it was called, May 12th, 1871, and from that time the progress of the Institute has always been forward. Rare books, shells, minerals to be found in all parts of New England, besides

thousands of other rare and curious articles, have been received, until now the collection is one of the most valuable in New England.

In the seventies the members of the Institute purchased of the Boston & Maine railroad the lot of land adjoining Calef's block, on Factory Island, with the expectation of erecting a fine fire-proof building at some future time for their already valuable collection. During the winter of 1889 and '90 a new interest was awakened in the society and the question of building a handsome, three-story brick block was agitated, and at one time it was thought they would do so. After discussing the question at a number of meetings, however, the members were of the opinion that it would not be policy to contract such a debt, the funds being altogether insufficient to erect such a building as proposed.

Early in the spring of 1890 the Sweetser block was offered to the Institute for \$14,000 and as this was considered an extraordinary good bargain, the building being well adapted to the purposes for which they desired, it was voted to sell the lot on Factory Island and buy the Sweetser block. As it was necessary to completely renovate the rooms in the second and third stories of this block, in order to meet the requirements of the society, John S. Locke and Winfield S. Dennett were appointed a committee to finish and furnish the same. That they performed their duties in a manner satisfactory to all is evident to everybody who has visited the museum. They certainly deserve much praise for the attractive and convenient manner in which they did the work.

The Institute was opened with appropriate exercises Monday evening, Dec. 15, 1890. It was an occasion of rare pleasure, both to the worthy members of the institution and the large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen present.

The officers of the institution at the present time are:

President—John S. Locke.

Vice Presidents—George A. Carter, James O. Bradbury.

Secretary and Treasurer—George A. Emery.

Librarian and Corresponding Secretary—W. S. Dennett.

Superintendent of Museum—Daniel E. Owen.

Committee on Entertainments—Dr. W. T. Goodale, Daniel E. Owen, John F. Nourse, Charles W. Shannon, Samuel M. Hall.

On Ornithology—Rev. J. B. Carruthers, John L. Goodale, Raymond McIntire.

War Relics—John Haley, Franklin C. Adams.

Conchology—Rev. Mr. Winkley.

Mineralogy—John S. Locke, Dr. Fred P. Graves.

Numismatics—William Hartley Dennett.

Archæology—James G. Garland, John S. Locke, Frank Winch.

Local History—James O. Bradbury, Daniel E. Owen, Philip C. Tapley.

Genealogy—Edward P. Burnham, Benjamin N. Goodale.

Committee to Entertain Visitors Saturday Afternoons from 2 to 5—Janitor Samuel M. Hall, Franklin C. Adams, L. C. Munroe.

They Say

That the Kirmess and Dairy Maids' festival is pretty sure to be recorded a grand success.

That Mr. Hall, who has so efficiently acted as chairman of the entertainment committee during last winter, is the right man in the right place.

That local merchants who said they didn't think the Institute Record amounted to anything as an advertising medium, are like the label on the bottle—"they ain't in it."

An Affecting Incident In Suco History.

In 1779, Andrew Bradstreet had a young daughter drowned under very affecting circumstances. The little one who was only four years old had fallen from the "Lottery bridge," which crossed the river just about where the York Institute's upper corner is. She was held up by her clothing till she reached the dam, where they caught on an overhanging slab, leaving her suspended in the air over the yawning abyss below. The workmen in the old sawmill which was situated near the present grist mill, saw her and immediately took steps to save her, with good prospect of success, when just before they reached her a piece of wood floating down, struck and displaced the slab, and threw the little one down to destruction.

Gentle spring is here although one would not think so if they judged by the weather we have had for several weeks past. The early spring blossoms, however, have put in an appearance and the grass is unusually green even for the merry month of May. Many of the lawns are dotted with the golden dandelion, which makes a pleasing contrast, pleasant to look upon. Another sure sign of spring is the appearance of the festive house-fly who was seen only yesterday basking in the radiance of the sun and anxiously looking for a bald-headed man to begin his campaign on.

Then and Now.

Doubtless the writers in our day in Saco think sometimes their lot is quite hard and laborious. For the benefit of such we will give them a little account of the experience of their predecessors hereabouts. Dr. Aaron Porter came to Biddeford and commenced a practice in 1773. He thus writes to a friend concerning the same: "The country about here was new, unsettled and a wilderness. Although Saco had been settled and inhabited since 1630, yet the settlements were about all by the sea, or on the margin of the river or near a mill, so that all the lands round about remained a wilderness. In this wilderness, country without experience, it is hard to conceive what difficulties, dangers and hardship, a young physician must suffer in his professional business, riding necessarily in dark, stormy nights, on bad roads, by-paths, and pole bridges, or none at all, trees and bushes sweeping across the way. Add to this deer skipping, the howling of wolves, the yelping of foxes, the hooting and screaming of owls, music far from agreeable to a traveller in a dark, stormy night. Before this, a few years, the inhabitants had begun to settle on these wilderness lands, and were necessarily without roads; bypaths were of course, much used, and to attend to these scattered settlements for miles around in their sickness, was the worst of the practice. Thus it continued through much of the Revolutionary war and period. My professional business commenced in 1773. Dr. Jackson had moved to Portsmouth. Dr. Alden's practice had left him. Dr. Fairfield had entered commercial pursuits. Dr. Cummings had been drowned April 1st, 1774. Thus nearly all the practice came under my care. When it was evident that the war just coming on would enhance the prices of medicines, or would cut them off altogether, it occurred to me that I should do wisely to lay in a stock of those most likely to be needed, so having a little money and some credit in Boston, I used both to the extent of my ability, and soon had enough to last ten years. Thus was I placed in easy circumstances for those days."

This information is gratuitous, for although marriage had been nearly scared out of the land, and hardly any dared run the risk of matrimony, Dr. Porter married in 1777, Miss Paulina King, daughter of Richard King of Searborough, and in 1785 built the large two-story mansion which, with another story added in 1800, is now the old "Maxwell house," down in the ship yard.

Dr. Alden, of whom he speaks as having his practice "leave him" was a Tory, and this was the reason his practice left him. His sympathies and chin were all for the Crown, which so enraged the population that they seized him at one time and made him get down on his knees and retract, but his popularity never asserted itself, and he went away, or into other business.

Our Introductory.

THE YORK INSTITUTE RECORD makes its initial appearance as the herald of the Kirmess and the fair maids of the Dingle Dell Dairy. Its mission is, as its name indicates, to record the events that transpire in connection with York Institute.

Articles of interest on important subjects, from the pens of some of our best local writers will be found on our editorial page.

The official program for both evenings will be found on the 1st and 4th pages.

Business cards and announcements from many of the most reliable and enterprising merchants of both cities occupy the surplus space on all the pages of our paper and THE RECORD bespeaks for them the careful consideration of its readers.

With these few introductory lines we would say to all the good people of York county: Come to the Kirmess! You will be sure to receive a cordial welcome from the fair maids of the Dingle Dell Dairy. You cannot fail to find many objects of interest scattered throughout the various rooms of the Institute.

And don't fail to attend the entertainments in the cosy Institute theatre on Friday and Saturday evenings. A glance at the program for either evening cannot fail to assure the most exacting of a pleasant evening's entertainment.

Then there will be the matinee on Saturday afternoon, especially for the children, and the elders should see that the little ones attend.

Then when the Kirmess is over, and the treasury of the York Institute is once more replenished, all who assisted in making it a success will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have lent a helping hand to an institution in which every resident of York county should take a personal interest.

Give us warm weather for keeps.

The electric cars will be in operation sooner or later.

The fair maids of "The Dingle Dale Dairy" are the fairest of the fair.

The art gallery contains hundreds of handsome and valuable pictures and portraits.

"Don't our Saco girls look stunning in their new spring bonnets" remarked a Saco youth yesterday.

In the art gallery can be seen a crayon picture of Col. Richard Shannon, who has always taken great interest in the Institute.

Rev. J. L. Marsh of Saco is an active worker in the Institute and during the past week has given valuable aid in arranging articles for the Kirmess.

Samuel M. Hall, who had charge of decorating the dining room, deserves much praise for the handsome and artistic manner in which he performed his duties.

Many people wondered if the load of hay, which was tipped over almost directly in front of the Institute door one day this week, was to be placed on exhibition in the Kirmess.

It is mentioned among the probabilities that our genial fellow-townsmen, John S. Locke, is to be appointed manager-in-chief of the World's Fair at Chicago. In that event there would be no further doubt as to the success of the undertaking.

Of the students in attendance at the famous Alfred academy in 1829-29, the first two years of its existence, and of which the late Professor William C. Larrabee was preceptor, the following from Saco and Biddeford are now living: Col. John M. Goodwin, Biddeford, and Dr. John L. Allen of Saco.

What a year was 1890 for marriages and engagements here in these two cities. The present year has begun in even greater earnest. Since the new year came in many have joined the happy majority and are ready to testify that marriage is not a failure. No one can predict how many more weddings there will be between now and when the snow flies.

There are a great many men in Saco and Biddeford in these days, who are stealing out of town in the gray hours of the morning, bound for the babbling trout brook. As they spin along the country road they tell stories about the fish they have caught in the days gone by. The rod is in its case and you can see under the seat a well filled lunch box. At last the brook is reached and after eating lunch the jolly sportsmen, rod in hand, follow the winding stream after the finny tribe.

As showing how common the name of Richard was in "ye olden time," in Saco, it has been ascertained that there were within a short period, no less than twenty-one bearing the name as follows: Richard Vines, Richard Curtis, Richard Picard, Richard Bonythou, Richard Cutts, Richard Gibson, Richard Foxwell, Richard Hunnewell, Richard King, Richard Randall, Richard Cummin, Richard Rogers, Richard Scamman, Richard Tucker, Richard Hutchinson, Richard Hitcheock, Richard Edgecomb, Richard Corman, Richard Williams, Richard Rowe, Richard Berry.

You can't beat the "Record," so don't try it.

The New England room is one of the most interesting in the building.

S. F. Moody of Saco has a fine display of copal gums in the museum room.

Nobody in these two cities is better posted on local history than John S. Locke of Saco.

The first gift to the museum of York Institute was a stuffed bird, the scarlet tanager, presented by Dr. Jeremiah Mason of Saco.

George F. Calef, who has been the treasurer of the Institute since its organization, nearly a quarter of a century, is deserving of much praise for the able manner in which he has performed these duties without money and without price.

Rev. J. B. Carruthers and Rev. H. W. Winkley, who are specialists in their departments, ornithology and conchology, are doing valuable work in classifying and arranging their cabinets, these departments being among the most interesting in the building.

Prof. George L. Goodale, who is visiting relatives in Saco, was an active member of the Institute for a number of years and gave them many interesting and valuable lectures. He is a man of rare intellectual endowments, and is honored throughout the world for his scientific knowledge.

Special attention is called to the fine silver hilted rapier, which is on exhibition in the York Institute, belonging to the Jordan family, together with his commission as captain, given him in 1755, by Lt. Gov. Phipps, who was appointed by King George and had command of his forces in New England.

The swarthy Italian with his hand-organ and monkey has once again appeared on the scene. A few mornings ago one of these musicians was seen in Saco surrounded by a large audience of children. In the group was one little fellow coatless and hatless, and his fat cheeks were frescoed with his hasty breakfast. Several little girls were in the party and all of them had frowsley hair and very bright eyes. They had evidently left home without permission, as one by one the mothers appeared on the scene and gathered them in.